

THE DAILY HERALD.

THE HERALD COMPANY.

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Subscribe to the Pearson sword fund.

The New York Journal seems to have
gotten the World on the hip.The campaign in Cuba will not be a
midsummer night's dream.Emperor William's patience has
been tried and found wanting.The man who is fit for a soldier
should certainly be fit for a fight.To talk of fusion bringing about
"harmony and good feeling" makes a
man laugh all over.In the matter of the lieutenant gen-
eralship it is earning and not yearning
that should count.A ship always carries its manifest
destiny with it, no matter what a na-
tion may do in the matter.Governor Black of New York is op-
posed to appointing black men as of-
ficers in colored regiments.General Shafter has landed in Cuba
all right. He may now be expected to
land on Spain's solar plexus all right.The stars and stripes flutter on
Cuban soil and the hearts of the Span-
iards flutter thereat, but not in sym-
phony.How would it do to introduce the
hat pin into war as a weapon of of-
fense? It has proven effective and
deadly.There are degrees of bloated bond-
holders. The first degree costs \$20 and
a man can then climb as high as he
chooses.While a modern army is a great
fighting machine those in charge of it
should be something besides mere
machines.To have been with Dewey at Manila
means as much for a man as to
have been with Grant in Illinois be-
fore the war.The landing of Columbus wasn't any
finer than the landing of Shafter. The
one gave Cuba to Spain, the other
takes it from her.The New York World wants to know
how many elephants the government
wants. Enough to make the biggest
circus the world ever saw.Governor Pingree, of Michigan, be-
lieves in calling a spade a spade. He
calls the Detroit board of works "a
damned gang." Guess he's about right.Remember the great misfortune that
has befallen the people of Park City
and come to their aid. In such cases
quick relief is the most valuable re-
lief.The Seattle Post-Intelligencer of
June 21 is a great paper in every re-
spect. No one interested in the state
of Washington should fail to secure a
copy.No graduate of any college un-
iversity, no matter what his degree, is
educated unless he carries forth from
his alma mater the conviction that
"life is earnest, life is real."If Philippine rebels can sweep Span-
ish veterans before them like chaff be-
fore a whirlwind, then surely Amer-
ican volunteers should be able to over-
come Spanish soldiers in Cuba.Senator W. M. Stewart, of Nevada,
has written a book entitled "The Func-
tions of Money." Able and keen as his
analysis is yet Senator Hanna could
have given him many pointers he
never dreamed of.The governor of Santiago admits that
the Spanish troops had to retire before
the American soldiers, but claims a
victory notwithstanding. In war a
Spanish victory is what an Irish divi-
dend is in finance.The moment any islands are an-
nounced they should be erected into con-
gressional districts and they could then
be colonized with voters without
delay, and the question of what should
be done with them would be solved.Go away from home for news. The
Chicago Chronicle says: "Colonel
Willard Young of the Second regiment
of engineers is a son of Brigham
Young and is a former regular army
officer, having graduated with high
honors in the class of '75 at West
Point. He served in the engineer corps
until Utah was admitted as a state.
Then he resigned in the hope of being
elected United States senator, but was
defeated. He has since resided in Salt
Lake city until he volunteered for
service in the present war." How well
Colonel Young concealed his senatorial
ambition. So far as his friends know
he never told his love, but let conceal-
ment, like a worm in the bud, feed
upon his damask cheek.

"YANKEE DOODLE" IN CUBA.

When the American soldiers landed
in Cuba they were greeted with the fa-
miliar strains of "Yankee Doodle."
The critics tell us that there is nothing
inspiring in the tune, that it is un-
fit to serve as a national hymn, and
no doubt the critics are right, only
that it does serve for a national hymn,
and the people are perfectly satisfied
with it.It was the most fitting tune to which
American soldiers could have landed
on Cuban soil, because it is associated
with ideas that mean human progress,
liberty for all, freedom for each, the
right of a people to self-government.
"Yankee Doodle" means all that Spain
is not, all that she never could be, all
that the Cubans hope to be. And what
American could read of the landing in
Cuba of American soldiers, their ears
greeted by the strains of "Yankee
Doodle," but felt a thrill through his
soul, felt that the day of liberty for
a brave, oppressed people had at
last dawned? That landing at Balquid
should bring the minds of all the peo-
ple of our country back to a contem-
plation of the true purpose, the avowed
purpose of the present war—the libera-
tion of Cuba, the expulsion of the
Spaniards from the island. The people
of Cuba have longed for that day,
prayed for that day, fought for that
day, and at last they have seen it
break. To be as free as the freeborn
of America has been their constant
dream and their struggle for its re-
alization enlisted the sympathies of
the American people and finally their
aid. The United States went to war
with Spain for a holy purpose; let the
nation remember that purpose and
keep it holy. Freedom for the Cubans
and not conquest for America is the
true, the justifiable object of the war.MR. VARIAN ON THE LARS
THOMPSON CASE.Elsewhere in this issue will be found a
communication from Hon. C. S. Varian
on the question raised in the Lars
Thompson case. Thompson was indicted
for a felony committed before he
territory was admitted as a state, and
tried by a jury of eight. An appeal
was taken to the supreme court of the
United States, and the judgment of
the court below reversed and the case
remanded. When the case came back
before the trial court, Judge Johnson
dismissed it and ordered the release
of the prisoner, on the ground that
there was no provision of law for a
jury in such cases.Mr. Varian raises the question
whether such cases as Thompson's
cannot be tried by the state with a
jury of 12 men. As he points out, the
enabling act and the constitutional
convention were careful to make pro-
vision for the trial of cases arising
under territorial laws, that there might
be no hiatus. It is suggested that so
important a question as the power of
the state to impeach a jury of 12 men
to try cases similar to that of Thomp-
son should not be disposed of upon
consent applications in the nisi prius
courts, but that the question should be
submitted to the supreme court. The
suggestion is certainly in the interest
of law and order and the welfare of
the people of the state, and should re-
ceive the favorable consideration of
the public prosecutors in the different
counties. Nothing can be plainer than
that men charged with serious crimes
against the commonwealth should not
be turned loose upon society until the
courts of last resort have passed upon
every phase of the question of the
power of the state to prosecute them.
Mr. Varian's communication is most
timely and discusses an important
question, one that concerns very inti-
mately the law-abiding people of the
state. His position at the bar should
cause his communication to receive the
most respectful attention from
courts and members of the bar; it is
in the interest of law, order and pub-
lic morality.

CONCERNING COLONIES.

The arguments of the advocates of a
policy of territorial expansion and a
system of colonies are nothing but
rhapsodies and glittering generalities.
There is much sophistry about trade
and the need of naval stations here
and naval stations there, Dewey at
Manila was seven thousand miles from
any American naval station, and
without any base of supplies, while
Montejo was in a home port, a port
protected by mines in the harbor and
forts on the hills; but Dewey demoli-
shed Montejos fleet without any naval
base, and the result is that Spain has
lost the most extensive colonial posses-
sions.What need have the United States
of colonies? None in the world. That
other nations have them is true, but
other nations have kings and emperors
also. Were the United States an
overcrowded nation it could easily be
understood why colonies are wanted.
Spain once had more colonies than any
nation ever had, but where is Spain
today? It is her mismanagement and
bribery in insisting on keeping Cuba
that involved her in the present war,
a war that will result in stripping her
of almost all her colonial possessions.
England is the great colonizer of
modern times. And what does one of
the greatest of Englishmen say of her
colonial system? In his essay on the
West Indies, Macaulay says:There are some who assert that, in a
military and political point of view, the
West Indies are of great importance
to this country. This is a common, but
a monstrous misrepresentation. We
venture to say that colonial empire has
been one of the greatest curses of mod-
ern Europe. What nation has it ever
strengthened? What nation has it ever
enriched? What have been its fruits?
Wars of frequent occurrence and im-
mense cost, fettered trade, lavish ex-
penditure, clashing jurisdiction, corrup-
tion in governments and indigence
among the people. What have Mexico
and Peru done for Spain, the Brazils
for Portugal, Batavia for Holland? Or
if the experience of others is lost upon
us, shall we not profit by our own?
What have we not sacrificed to our
infatuated passion for transatlantic de-
minion? This it is that has so often
led us to risk our own smiling gardens
and dear families for some snowy desert
or infectious morass on the other
side of the globe. This inspired us
with the project of conquering Amer-
ica. This induced us to resign all the
advantages of our insular situation
to embroil ourselves in the intrigues
and fight the battles of half the con-
tinent of Europe, and to give subsidies
which were never earned. This gave
birth to the fratricidal war against
America. This, with all its disgraceful
defeat and all its barren victories,
and all the massacres of the Indian
hatchet, and all the bloody con-
tracts of the Hessian slaughter-house,This it was which, in the war against
the French republic, induced us to
send thousands and tens of thousands
of our bravest troops to die in West
Indian hospitals, while the armies of
enemies were pouring over the
Rhine and the Alps. When a colonial
acquisition has been in prospect we
have thought no expenditure extraor-
dinary, no interference perilous. Cold
has been to us as dust, and blood as
water. Shall we never learn wisdom?
Shall we never cease to prosecute a
policy, wilder than the wildest dream
of alchemy, with all the credulity and
all the profusion of Sir Epicure Mam-
mon?Those who maintain that settlements
so remote conduce to the military or
maritime power of nations, fly in the
face of history. The colonies of Spain
were far more extensive and populous
than ours. Her Spain, at any time
within the last two centuries, been a
match for England, either by land or
sea. Fifty years ago our colonial
dominions in the West Indies were far
more prosperous than those which we
at present possess. Have we since
that time experienced any decay in our
political influence, or in the strength of
our security? Or shall we say that
Virginia was a less valuable possession
than Barbadoes, or Massachusetts than
Barbadoes?Let all colonies become what the
thirteen colonies became—dependent
states under such form of government
as they choose.

A VOICE FROM THE SOUDAN.

Away off in the Soudan, under the
African sun, a soldier of Great Britain,
one of the Nile expedition, read in the
columns of The Herald an account of
the rout of the Dervishes, a battle in
which he had taken part.
It was only the Associated Press re-
port, published in thousands of pa-
pers all over the world about, but T.
W. Brown of company G, First Cam-
eron Highlanders of the Nile expedi-
tion, happened to read it in The Her-
ald. This prompted him to write ad-
ditional information concerning the
war in Africa and the fight at the At-
bara, to his aunt, Mrs. Brown Richards
of this city.His letters are interesting, being the
views of a private in the ranks of a
military army, forcing and fighting his
way through the jungles and unknown
dangers of a savage land.He relates that the entire British
force employed in the expedition
amounts to 18,000, whereas the press re-
ports placed the number much larger.
There are 4,000 British and 14,000 Sou-
danese and Egyptians.When we fought the Dervishes at
the Atbara," he writes, "we were only
16,000 strong and the enemy about 15,
000." Of the battle he gave the follow-
ing account: "It was a very hard fight
and I am sorry to say we lost more
men than the regiment did at Tel-el-
Kebir. We had 17 killed and 32
wounded, some of whom have since
died. We started to advance on the
enemy's position in the night, and at
dawn, when our artillery opened fire,
the enemy's camp was seen rising
through the bush to flank us. But we
never saw them again. After the ar-
tillery shelled the position about two
hours, we started to advance, laugh-
ing and chaffing, believing we had
wasted ammunition on a foe which had
long since abandoned the field. Sudden-
ly the Dervishes opened fire on us,
which checked our hilarity and
knocked down ten men of my com-
pany. We kept on, though, under a
heavy fire. At ten yards we charged
them and they rose up out of the
ground and swarmed about us like
ants. They had been in rifle pits
about five feet deep, with stakes driven
in front. But we soon got our bayo-
nets working, and they began to fall
like rabbits. Some threw down their
arms and started to run, but were
soon knocked over, and in three-quarters
of an hour we had killed between
4,000 and 5,000. It was a regular mas-
sacre. Since the fight they have been
coming in and giving themselves up;
400 surrendered yesterday."By this time the expedition is ad-
vancing on Khartoum, taking advan-
tage of the rise of the Nile, which
usually occurs towards the middle of
June. At the time the young man ad-
dressed his letter it was estimated that
40,000 Dervishes were awaiting the
British in ambush somewhere along
the line of march. Reinforcements
were looked for about the 19th of June,
to the extent of 4,000 Egyptians, an
equal number of British and two bat-
teries of artillery.It seems that the Soudanese have
been rendering effective aid to the
British army. For a while they cap-
tured a hundred prisoners a day, and
camels and cattle by the drove. In
their own way they fought savagely,
too, and kept it up long after the en-
emy had started to leave the country
in a panic of superstitious dread."Two women," said Mr. Brown, "re-
vealed the hiding place of Mahomed
and caused his capture." He was
found hiding in a trench covered with
palm leaves, quaking with fear.By this time the June battles are in
progress, and it will not be long before
runners bring the news to the coast
and the wires tell us that British su-
premacy has been reasserted in the
dark continent.

OFFERS TO CLEAR THE HARBOR.

Lieutenant Commander W. W. Kim-
ball, commander of the torpedo flotilla
of the navy, has written to the navy
department as follows:
"Send the Holland submarine boat
to Santiago and I will take her with a
volunteer crew and clear the harbor of
ships and mines."Whether any reply has been or will
be made to this offer is not known; it
is certainly a gallant one and should be
accepted. The undertaking would be
hazardous in the extreme, but it cer-
tainly could not be more hazardous
than was the undertaking of Lieuten-
ant Hobson, though its outcome might
not be so fortunate. The inventor of the
Holland submarine boat has absolute
faith in her and so has Lieutenant
Commander Kimball seemingly.This boat is a new departure in na-
val warfare and it should be given
every opportunity to prove its worth.
If it will do what is claimed for it,
then every harbor in Cuba can be
cleared of mines. It would also mean a
revolution in naval warfare, for no war-
ship could stand against the attacks
of a submarine boat.The drilling and drudgery of camp
life fall upon the soldier, but things
come his way occasionally, and the
stricter discipline gives him a little quiet
revenge, so to speak. A case of this
kind occurred at Tampa a few days
before the troops left for Cuba. A
"Tampa telegram" to the Chattanooga
Times says: Smoking was prohibited
on the wharf, where the transports
were, and signs in English and Span-
ish were posted to that effect. Private
T. W. Snelling of company G, First
Illinois, was on guard there the other
day, when he saw a rotund man in full
uniform walking and conversing with
a gray-haired, straight, soldierly look-
ing gentleman, dressed plainly in black,
and wearing a straw hat. Both were
smoking, and continued to do so till
their path was barred by a Springfield
rifle."You must stop smoking, gentle-
men," said Snelling. Just then he
caught sight of a major general's in-
signia on the shoulder of one. "Yes,
certainly," calmly observed the smok-
ers, grinding their weeds under their
teeth.Later Snelling ascertained that he
had called to terms none other than
General Miles and General Shafter."Perhaps the Salt Lake Herald would
like to see the German bear garden
style of Sunday observance made a
Utah custom," says the Provo En-
quirer. Not necessarily so. But if
President Cannon, or any other gen-
tleman, desires to spend the Sabbath
at Saltair, or any other resort, he ought
to have as much right to do so as the
Enquirer has to sneer at his manner
of finding recreation or his "style of
Sunday observance."The only thing that saved the
Marchfield and her crew from destruc-
tion when she ran foul of a contact
torpedo was the fact that the plunger
could not act, being so covered with
barnacles. Spain's entire navy is
covered with barnacles.

THE MAGAZINES.

The Pall Mall Magazine for July has
a unique cover design, being the stars
and stripes and the union jack, et-
ched, and underneath, this verse from
Longfellow:"Sail on, O Union, strong and great!
Humanity with all its fate,
With all the hopes of future years,
In hanging breathings on thy fate!"The frontispiece, always a pleasant
feature, is "A Gale," after a painting
by Van der Velde. It is a very fine
thing. "Castle Bromwich," by the
Countess of Bradford, is a pleasant ar-
ticle, while the illustrations are ex-
quisite. Hal Goetz's "Mr. J. J. Wooten"
is a delightful short story. Clark
Russell, the writer of sea stories, has
an article (the first of a series, evi-
dently) on "The Ship." His story be-
gins with the ark and treats of the
ship down to the time of the Roman
galley. It is fully illustrated. An-
thony Hope's "Rupert of Hentzau" is
completed in the present number. An
illustration (full page) that deserves
special mention is "A Man at Arms."
The Pall Mall Magazine, Astor
Court Building, New York. Price, 25
cents.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

New York Times: When the history of
this war comes to be written it will con-
tain many brilliant pages, but none brighter
than that which describes the gallantry
and the spirit of patriotic self-sacrifice
which marked the marines who landed
on the shores of Guantanamo bay.Chicago News: If General Miles has
a mind of strategic turn he can scarcely
be surprised to be impressed by a valued
contemporary's sentiment to the effect
that instead of going to Washington he
should go to Havana. It is a very fine
thing. "The general may be an ob-
ject of popular regard in Washington,
and the headquarters in Pompey's avenue
he may win a measure of applause, but
the contention that the honors to be
in the manner are transitory and trans-
itory in comparison with the profound ad-
miration which would have been his if he
were now in Havana, carefully and plu-
rally placing his foot on the neck
of the prostrate Blanco, is undoubtedly
well taken; and it is further pointed out
to the general that the distance from
Havana to Havana is less than the
distance from Tampa to Washington.Boston Post: It is against nature that
this should be a long war. Havana is
less than 90 miles from our shores. Spain
is a sixth-rate power, inferior to our
point and utterly incompetent to hold her
possessions in this hemisphere against
the United States. Her fleet of war-
ships is looked up in Santiago
harbor. And yet through the dilatori-
ness of our government, the petty war-
fare of our politicians, and the waste
on which the United States embarked in
this war, the people who demand the
end of the war are as yet entirely incon-
clusive struggle.Denver Post: The people can never be
made to believe that a war of conquest
is the world's end. The natural outcome
of the liberation of Cuba, with the initial
purpose accomplished, with Cuba lib-
erated, and the people who demand the
end of the war are as yet entirely incon-
clusive struggle.Houston Post: Some papers make an
effort to combat something that Mr.
Bryan has said merely because Mr. Bryan
said it, and in order to get a better
fling at him. Mr. Bryan did not contend
that occupation of Spanish territory was an
endless war, or that it was wrong and
the news is quibblingly tilting at the
creation of its own imagination in assuming
the contrary. To hold such territory until
Spain is brought to terms and then to
retreat it is independent territory, pos-
sibly under an American protectorate
would be the usual and natural course to
pursue. Justifiable and well-founded
as every other intelligent citizen of the
country, expects this.San Antonio Express (goldbug): The
sentiments expressed at Omaha by Hon.
W. J. Bryan as to the inspiration and
purpose of the war with Spain will meet
with a hearty commendation of the
American people of whatever political
predilection. The war was not under-
taken for the purpose of conquest, nor
for the purpose of territorial aggrandizement.
The American people, in its isolation as
in its achievements, will adhere to its
traditional policy of affording an asylum
to the weak and oppressed nations, and
of stretching forth a helping
hand in answer to appeals that cannot be
ignored.

STATE PRESS COMMENT.

Provo Enquirer: Great Britain would
do well to rather see this country in con-
trol of these islands than the German
government, which is fast becoming a
worldwide menace to the people of this
country that it is best, as far as possible,
to keep them from the English alliance
of the old world. The United States needs
a cooling station somewhere in that quar-
ter of the globe, but it is not in need of
more lands nor more extended markets,
as are the countries of the old world.Rural Press: Politicians of all political
faiths are playing possum, and waiting to
see the turn of the tide. There are those
in these parts who have the least idea as
to how the fall campaign will be carried
on. But there is one thing sure, the Dem-
ocrats are determined to hold out on their
platform of late conference and
meetings with fusionists in the state that
they intend to paddle their own canoe.The Washington County News has made
its usual column one in
to form a better opinion of St. George
than anything else could give, except, pos-
sibly, a visit and acquaintance.
But the stranger will pick up the News,

WIT AND HUMOR.

Cleveland Leader: Lady Visitor in Camp
—And how did you win your shoulder
strap, colonel?
Handsome Officer: By exercising wise
judgment and cool daring in picking out
my father.Indianapolis Journal: "I haven't heard
a word of praise for Dewey from you yet."
—No, I've been writing to all the papers
to find out what is his religion and how
he stands on the silver question, but none
of 'em know.Chicago Post: He made the remark in
that superior masculine way that is pec-
uliarly aggravating."Of course I don't believe in all this
nonsensical talk about jeweled garters,"
was what he said, she exclaimed with spirit.
"You don't," she exclaimed with spirit.
"Why, I'll—"
But she evidently thought better of it,
for she blushed and let the remark pass
without further challenge.Somerville Journal: "What are you go-
ing to be when you grow up?" asked an
inquiring officer of the four-year-old boy
next door, and the boy answered, after
some consideration: "I'm going to be a
man!"And the inquiring citizen said he
thought that was a good idea.

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Salt Lake. Salt Lake.

10:30 a. m. 1:00 p. m.

2:15 p. m. 4:45 p. m.

4:15 p. m. 6:15 p. m.

6:15 p. m. 8:45 p. m.

7:15 p. m. 9:45 p. m.

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p. m.

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